

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF NEVADA**

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff,

VS.

LOUIS MATTHEWS,

Defendant.

Case No. 2:15-cr-00062-JCM-CWH

ORDER

This matter is before the court on Defendant Louis Matthews' Motion to Reveal Deals and/or Concessions (ECF No. 125), and Matthews' Motion to Compel Production of Brady Material (ECF No. 126), both filed July 27, 2016; and the Government's Omnibus Response (ECF No. 130), filed August 26, 2016. Trial is set for September 26, 2016.

The Defendant is charged by way of a Superseding Criminal Indictment with one count of Conspiracy to Possess a Controlled Substance with Intent to Distribute (Marijuana) in violation of 21 U.S.C. §§ 846, 841(a)(1), and 841(b)(1)(D) (Count One) and one count of Use of a Firearm During and in Relation to a Crime of Violence (Resulting in Death) in violation of 18 U.S.C. §§ 924(c)(1)(A), 924(j), and 2 (Count Three).

In his motion to reveal deals and/or concessions, Matthews seeks an order directing the United States to disclose “any agreements made between any testifying witnesses or potentially testifying witnesses; and between the United States and any participants or alleged participants in the crime that is the subject of this matter,” and that the information should be provided “substantially before trial and in a manner that allows Defendant to make effective use of the information at trial.”

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1 The parties appear to agree as to the applicable law. As a general proposition, there is no
2 constitutional right to discovery in a criminal case. *Weatherford v. Bursey*, 429 U.S. 545, 559
3 (1997). However, the government has a constitutional duty to disclose exculpatory material
4 pursuant to *Brady v. Maryland*, 373 U.S. 83, 87 (1963). *Giglio* held that the government must
5 disclose impeachment evidence, including all promises, inducements, or threats made to a witness
6 to gain the cooperation of that witness in the investigation or prosecution of the Defendant. *Giglio*
7 v. *United States*, 405 U.S. 150, 154 (1972). The *Brady/Giglio* doctrine does not require the
8 government to disclose neutral, irrelevant, speculative or inculpatory evidence. *See, e.g., U.S. v.*
9 *Stinson*, 647 F.3d, 1196, 1208 (9th Cir. 2011). Evidence is material under *Brady* if there is a
10 reasonable probability that, if the government had disclosed the evidence to the Defendant, the
11 result of the proceeding would have been different. *See United States v. Bagley*, 473 U.S. 667, 681
12 (1985); *see also United States v. Acosta*, 357 F. Supp. 2d 1228, 1243 (D. Nev. 2005) (materiality
13 standard governs pretrial requests for *Brady* disclosure).

14 Here, the Government agrees that the Defendant is entitled to the requested “deals”
15 information before trial, and plans to provide it consistent with the Government Disclosure
16 Statement (“GDS”) that delineates the timeline of the disclosure of certain evidence. (Govt.
17 Disclosure Statement (ECF No. 85).) The GDS provides that “[t]he Government will provide
18 impeachment information relating to government witnesses who will testify at ... trial ...
19 sufficiently in advance of the ... trial to allow the ... trial ... to proceed efficiently.” (*Id.* at 2.) The
20 GDS also provides that the Government will disclose all *Jencks* material “no later than 5 days
21 before trial or at such subsequent time as the Government learns of [it].” (*Id.* at 3.) The
22 Government indicates that it intends to produce the requested evidence no later than 10 court days
23 in advance of trial, which is September 12, 2016. The Court is satisfied that the Government
24 understands and will comply with Matthews’ request to reveal deals and/or concessions, and that
25 releasing such information by September 12, 2016 is timely and will allow the trial to proceed
26 efficiently, and so the motion is denied as moot.

27 In his Motion to Compel, Matthews also seeks an order to compel the production of *Brady*
28 material, and the Government has provided its response, as follows:

1 A. All evidence that tends to call into question the integrity and accuracy of
2 the identification of Mr. Matthews made by witnesses. The reliability of
3 witnesses identifications of Mr. Matthews is called into question by defense
4 because the descriptions originally made by some of these witnesses do not
5 appear reliable. The defense therefore asks for any and all information
6 bearing on the truthfulness, bad character or bad reputation of all of the
7 State's witnesses, including but not limited to complete adult criminal
8 records, complete juvenile records, any contempt citations issued against
9 witnesses, any past instances of dishonesty, fraud, lying or violent offenses
on the part of the witnesses that is known by the state or its agents.

10 Government Response: The GDS provides that “[t]he Government will
11 provide impeachment information relating to government witnesses who will
12 testify at ... trial ... sufficiently in advance of the ... trial to allow the ... trial
13 ... to proceed efficiently.” The Government plans on producing the
14 requested evidence no later than 10 court days in advance of trial, which is
15 September 12, 2016.

16 Given the agreement from the Government as to the information requested, the Court finds this
17 request is moot.

18 B. All evidence that tends to cast doubt upon the presence of Mr. Matthews
19 at the scene of the crime at the time of the crime. All evidence collected at
20 the apartment and from the vehicles involved is requested. The specific
21 evidence sought in relation to these vehicles includes, but is not limited to
22 ‘any medical or scientific records (including but not limited to the results of
23 any test and the complete raw data upon which those test results were based
24 that indicate the defendant was not the person who committed the crimes
25 charged). This request is intended to encompass, but not be limited to all
26 blood testing, DNA testing, serology testing, fingerprint testing, hair sample
27 testing, etc.

28 Government Response: The Government is not in possession of any
29 evidence that has not been disclosed that “tends to cast doubt upon the
30 presence of Mr. Matthews at the scene of the crime at the time of the crime.”
31 The Government has already produced the results of any and all forensic
32 testing in this case. The Government has also already produced all reports
33 documenting the seizure of any and all evidence from the scene of the
34 homicide as well as the two vehicles at the scene that were searched pursuant
35 to a search warrant. The Government is not obligated to perform any
36 additional forensic testing in this case, nor does it plan to do so.

37 The Court agrees with the Government that there is no obligation for it to perform additional
38 forensic testing, and Matthews provides no case law in support of that proposition. Given that the
39 Government does not possess requested evidence which has not already been produced, the Court
40 finds this request moot.

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1 C. All evidence that tends to call into question the motivations of the
2 witnesses upon whose testimony the prosecution depends establishing the
3 participation of Louis Matthews in the crimes for which he is charged.
4 Specifically the defense seeks anything that is inconsistent with the
5 testimony of the state's witnesses. This might include but is not limited to
6 prior statements of these witnesses or any other information from any other
source that is inconsistent with the witnesses' testimony. Any impeachment
material whether it goes directly to innocence or not. Such impeachment
material includes information or material related to plea agreements,
promises of leniency, inducements to testify, and financial assistance offered
by the state.

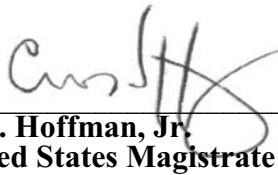
7 Government Response: The Government has not provided any financial
8 assistance to any witness it intends to call during the trial of this case. And as
9 indicated above, the Government will produce impeachment material and
related Jencks material no later than 10 court days in advance of trial, which
is September 12, 2016.

10 Given the agreement from the Government as to the information requested, the Court finds this
11 request is moot.

12 Matthews also requests transcripts of telephone calls made from the Clark County
13 Detention Center by John Thomas and Victor Nunez, however, the Government indicates that it
14 does not possess such documents. The Court agrees that the Government has no duty to obtain
15 those transcripts, rather, they are subject to subpoena under Rule 17. *See Fed R. Crim. P. 17.*

16 **IT IS HEREBY ORDERED** that Defendant Matthews Motion to Reveal Deals and/or
17 Concessions (ECF No. 125), and Matthews' Motion to Compel Production of Brady Material (ECF
18 No. 126) are denied as set forth herein.

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20 DATED: September 6, 2016

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C.W. Hoffman, Jr.
23 **United States Magistrate Judge**